creeks. At a bend in one of these creeks, not very far from the big sand dunes, was a bare-footed, tow-headed boy at dusk day as Behring's Isle. This was follest night. He was dressed in a broken istraw hat, a gingham waist, and a pair of brown jeans trousers that were kept various points on the mainland. These in place when he was on his feet by a single white cotton suspender. His feet were hanging down over the water as he sat on the sodded banks. He was stringing common earth worms length- forwarded by dog sledges to Irkutsk, a wise on a piece of white cotton twine distance of 3,450 miles. From there by the aid of a darning needle. When some were sent south 1,300 miles to he had surrounded a half a yard of the Pekin, China, and the others were fortwine with the worms he tied the two warded across 3,760 miles of dreary ends of the twine together, and then waste to St. Petersburg. The poorest doubled over the stringed worms till navigators and least scientific explorers they hung in a bunch like a tassel. of the Pacific were the Russians and Around this he tied the end of a fish Spaniards. One English voyage was line attached to a slender twelve-foot worth a dozen such as they frequently soft-maple pole. "What are you going to do with

that?" "Ketch some bullheads?" "Where's your hook?"

"Don't need none." "Don't need any hook!" "Naw." The boy swung the bunch of worms out and lowered it into the water with-

out a ripple near the root of an old sycamore stump. In about a minute he began to raise it very deliberately line reached the surface a catfish was the grass and flopped vigorously. Them bullheads is such dodblasted few years before. hogs they don't know when they've got

the boy remarked.

was bobbing for cattish. His father came from Jersey where eels are as warmish like, and nothing stirring." pole and try 'em. Want a pole ?'

"Yes, you might bring me one,

in ten minutes, and found three fine fox, beaver, ermine, marten, otter, fish lying on the grass with their squirrel, bear, and the numberless mouths slit open. How had he caught multitude of fur seals that swarm about them? With a thread and needle. the rocks and islands of the coasts, fur You don't believe that, do you? It's nish an annual supply of fur that is extrue, though. In that bundle was a ceedingly valuable. It was at first spool of stout linen thread and a thick feared that the destruction of 100,000 needle about two inches and a quarter seals annually would result in their long. He drew the end of the thread practical extermination, but observathrough the eye of the needle until he tion proves the contrary to be the case. had end enough to whip half the length |-Portland (Or.) West Shore. of the needle, leaving the upper half clear, and the point sticking up toward the spool when the thread hung down. Then he split a bullet half in two with | tinguished English scientist. He is the his jacknife, pressed it on to the thread | member of a wealthy London banking a foot from the needle, turned over a firm, but he has devoted all his spare one lengthways on the needle so that an | tions of nature, and his contributions to inch or so dangled loose, and dropped it in. It required about two minutes to get the job done and a fish biting." "I should think the fish would drop

"So should I, but the fish swallows the needle right down, and when the strain comes on the line the point of the needle is fetched up against the mouth and the other end slewed around so the dering what his attaction can be to a needle was crossways."

the fish by a smart blow on the head. nets, the fishermen that still remain instance, has the words "I want to here use night lines. A strong cord eat," or "I want to drink," or "I about the size of a clothes line, and | would like to go out," and the like. long enough to reach across the creek. These eards are all alike except the is used. Every three or four feet a lettering, and the dog can indicate his stout, double cord, two feet long, with wishes by picking up some particular a three inch hook at the bight, is at- card and bringing it to his master. Sir tached to the big line. These hooks are John Lubbock also thinks it is feasible baited with bits of beef liver or live to teach certain animals to talk, or, frogs, or beef itself. One end of the perhaps, it would be more correct to big line is secured to the root of a tree, say, to give some indication by the and the line is then stretched across the sounds they can utter of what they creek. The line is raised twice a day. want done. By cultivating the vocal Catfish from three to four feet long are organs and the intelligence, he suspects frequently caught. They bring good that in the course of generations, prices from farmers, who drive long horses, dogs and other large brained

Catfish when small are a superior pan the direction of what might be called fish. The flavor, according to some ex- the language of beasts. All the wonperts, is second only to the trout. The derful varieties of dog have been bones are not troublesome. The larger evolved, it is supposed, from some vafish are great favorites also among those riation of the wolf. In view of the progwho know how to cook them. The ress they have made, what might not be Irving method is to cut them into conexpected if the education of a particular degrabbee, ob spectar, and some particular degrabations are specifically and specifically an venient pieces and cover them with breed of dog was continued generation water in a frying pan. When the fish after generation by some of the wisest is pretty well cooked, the water is scientists of the age? In studying the drained off and a gravy made of butter ways of ants, Sir John Lubbock discovand cream is poured over the fish. When this has been brought to a boil the fish is served hot. It is delicious .- | a rudimentary religious sense. That is Cor. N. Y. Sun.

## The Fur Trade of Alaska.

For years Spain, by her possession of Mexico and Central America, dominated | beetle was given luxurious quarters and the Pacific and enriched herself with the commerce of the Indies. In vain gans usually give to their senseless England and other powers sought tor some other route into the Pacific than the long and dangerous one around Cape Horn. There existed at that time a general belief among geographers that from Hudson's Bay or the North Sea, as the Arctic Ocean was then called, and which was considered easily accessible from the Atlantic, there turning the key in the lock turned the must be a passage into the Pacific, which was known as the Straits of door wide, and stood face to face with Anian. Diligent search on the Atlan- the would-be burglar "Good morntic side, and occasional voyages in the Pacific, failed to reveal such a geographical feature. At last, in 1728, a graphical feature. Relating Russian expedition under Behring moment the robber stood speechless, sailed through the straits which now bear his name, without being aware hair began to rise, and, giving a frightthat they were out of the open sea.

in search of the American coast, sighted appeared.—Denver, (Col.) News. the snowy crest of this giant peak, the first glimpse the great explorer had of the continent of America, and named it still be supplied to the supplied that the continent of America, and named it supplied houses on Sunday throughout St. Elias. With his crew afflicted with Sweden.

The trade in dead meats is rapidly

rising abruptly from the water. Here

blankets. These proved to be very valuable, leading to the dispatch of several vessels to the islands of the Aleutian roup in search of more. Thus began the fur trade to the Pacific. The little sea-girt island is known to the present lowed by the establishment of stations for the fur trade on the islands and at furs were chiefly procured by purchase from the natives, and were all sent by vessel to the town of Petropavlovski. in Kamtschatka, from which they were made. Russians occupied the coasts and islands of Alaska thirty years, entertaining the belief that from Mount St. Elias westward and nortwestward

to the coast of Asia was a vast sea of islands: while the Spaniards, after several voyages from Mexico to Alaska, were unable to draw a chart of the coast line with the least approach to accuracy. It was left for the celebrated Captain Cook, who was dispatched by England in search of the Straits of Anian, to demonstrate to the Russians out of the water. When the end of the in 1778 that Alaska was a vast northwestern projection of the continent, hanging fast to the tassel of bait. The fringed with thousands of islands great fish clung to the bait while the boy and small, and to enlighten the slowly swung it over the land and gave Spaniards upon the character of our the pole a smart shake; then it fell on coast line, though only following the

course pursued by their own vessels a The Alaskan fur trade was concen Old John Heresy sat in the fish shanty American Trading Company by roya. at the mouth of the creek when he was charter in 1781, and was expanded told of the exploit. He said: "The boy gradually until there were forty stations established on the islands and mainlands, with headquarters at New plentiful as mosquitoes. They bob for Archangel, or Sitka, as it is now called. eels there, only they use yarn to string The charter was renewed in 1839, and the worms on instead of twine. The expired finally in 1863, and four years eels catch their teetn in the yarn. The later Alaska was purchased by the bullheads hang on just as the boy said, United States. In 1870 the Governbecause they don't know enough to let ment leased to the Alaska Commercial go. They keep trying to swallow the Company the exclusive privilege of bait. I can tell of another queer way catching fur seals in the new territory, to catch bullheads. There was a chap confining them to the two islands of St. here from Down East last spring that Paul and St. George, and limiting the could give us all points on catching number of seals to be killed annually fish. He was walking along on the to 100,000. This lease was for twenty banks of the dead creek out by that years, and has six years yet to run. sycamore stump one evening. It was The yearly rental is \$55,000 and \$2 tax upon each seal taken, not enough to "Good time to catch a string of pay in the twenty years the purchase bullheads," said I. 'Guess I'll get a price, though the company has realized that sum many times over. The Northwest Trading Company has stations at various points, where are collected "With that he sat down on the grass furs of all kinds, and where they are and took what I thought was a paper largely engaged in packing fish and of tobacco from his coat pocket, while manufacturing oil. The fur-bearing I started for the shanty. I was back animals that abound, such as the wolf,

## A Scientific Bridegroom.

Sir John Lubbock is a justly dislog and got a couple of worms, strung time to investigations into the operaa knowledge of the world we live in are of the very highest value. Attention is attracted to him just now because of his marriage to a beautiful young girl-a Miss Fox Pitt, the granddaughter of a

Sir John is fifty years of age, extremely homely, and is a martyr to the gout. The fashionable world is wonrich, beautiful, young noble woman. "What were the slits in the mouth The bridegroom's most notable recent feat is the experiments he has under-"He cut the needle out after killing taken to teach a dog to read. He has trained an animal to distinguish be-As the law does not permit the use of tween written cards. One of these, for animals may develop marvelou-ly in ered some facts which make him think that these wonderful little insects have to say, they have an object of worship. The god of their admiration is a peculiar kind of black eetle. He found

in every large colony of ants that this big red letters!" attended to with as much care as paidols. At any rate, the hypothesis is a curious one, but it has not yet been accepted by the scientific world .- Demorest's Monthly. -One night last week Rev. Mr. Brook, of Leadville, heard a burglar

operating at his door. He went to the door in his night clothes, and, silently knob easily and suddenly opened the aned screech, he leaped a fence and dis-

-Both Houses of the Swedish Par-

Western Dressed Beef for the East.

increasing. Its progress and success interest every breeder, farmer and feeder in the West; everything which helps to supply the eastern and foreign markets with cheaper and better meats increases the demand. Several eastern butchers have naturally opposed the sale of western dressed meats as it interferes with their profits, and lowers the price of meat there, and some newspapers have joined the cry without investigation. A representative of the Prairie Farmer has been through the largest of the Chicago establishments devoted to this business. Attached to the rear of the immense slaughter-house is a continuous series of stalls, each about four by ten feet. Doors at either end communicate with the yard on one side and the house on the other. Bewond the first row of yards is an outer range for the reception of stock. We found the yards filled with stock, all choice, plump, fat animals weighing 900 pounds to 1,500 pounds each. Nothingis visible to excite nervousness in the cattle. The outer doors of the stalls are opened, one animal driven into each, and the doors securely closed. A plank walk extends along the top of the stalls, upon which passes a skilled workman who strikes the animal insensible with a single blow, either with a "spear" or hammer. The "spear" is a long, heavy iron bar, with a chisel blade at one end. Raising this above the animal he instantly severs the spine at its junction with the skull. If the hammer is used, a single blow in the forehead is effective. As the animal falls the door is opened into the slaughterhouse and the carcass is drawn in. A life remains, and the next instant a man thrusts a long, sharp knife through the breast, opening the great artery directly above the heart. An attendant eatches the spouting blood in a large pan and empties it into a barrel. Another skillful hand strips the skin from and a steam windlass. Here it is skinned, dressed, and cut in halves, which are run off to the rear portion of the room where they hang until the animal heat has escaped, after which they are suspended in the cold-room. A moment's observation shows that everything is done with the utmost order and regularity. Passing down the long floor from one carcass to the next, the workmen acquire perfect dexerity, never making a false or useless motion. The skillful are paid from \$100 to \$125 per month. Absolute neatness prevails. So thoroughly is the place scrubbed and cleaned every day that no taint or unpleasant odor is per-

eptible any time of year. There is no waste product. The cheeks are canned, the horns and hoofs combs and various handles. Sausage cases are made from the entrails. The suet, marrow, and all loose fat are melted at a low heat. and the strained oil sold to makers of oleomargarine, the greater part being exported. The blood, offal and remnants of flesh and bones are made into various valuable fertilizers.

Above the cold-rooms are lofts filled with ice, by means of which an even temperature of thirty-six degrees is maintained through the year. It is claimed that meat can be kept at this temperature for an indefinite period without injurious change. The cars in which it is shipped are supplied with ice which keeps a uniform temperature. About 3,000 beeves are thus slaughtered daily in Chicago for this trade, and this amount will be increased to 4,000 as soon as the facilities now in progress are completed. Large numbers of sheep and swine are also killed, preserved and shipped. If the business continues to increase as it has during : year past, similar establishments will be erected at Kansas City and other

The advocates of this system claim the following advantages: Superior healthfulness, as the animals are slaughtered before they are fevered by a long railroad journey; and better flavor is acquired by hanging unfrozen in a uniform low temperature. One refrigerator car will carry the dressed quarters of as many animals as would fill two cars when alive, and in the latter case they would require care, yardage and feed .- Prairie Farmer.

## "Old Si" on Walking Matches.

Old Si had accomplished one or two extra errands and was disposed to call attention to an ingrowing nail on one of the toes of his off foot. "Speaking of toes and heels and such soleful subjects, what do you think of

walking matches, old man?" chipped in the sporting reporter. "Well, I ain't got much stuck yit on dese heah cirkus sort o' walkin' matches you young men's is habin' roun' town. but walkin' matches is mightily favorite wid me ef dey is only de right kin er ones. An' I'se pow'ful sorry I doan't see mo' fokes enterin' inter dem dan I

dose dese days."

Well, what kind of matches do you whar goes in fer dat, squar heel an' town atter dark an' bo'din er frate trane at er water-tank!"

"Good enough! What else?" "Den I likes ter see dese men whar town widout restin' in one ob dem ter take er drink. De man whar keeps pilin' up his sko' in dat walk won't nebber be heer'd ob walkin' ter de stashun house wid er figger 8 gait twixt de police fer beetin' ob his wife er 'glectin' ob his chillun."

"Any more?" "An' I likes ter see all de big men an' ley pass by de grab-bag ob lashun. Ef dey do dat dey'll be mightily tickled w'en dey sees dere rikord on de k'-bode of Heaben! I tell yer, boss, dem's de walkin' matches dat we wants ter make pop'la now days, an' w'en I sees er man dat I knows is doin' his laps an' his miles in all ob dem contes' yer'll purty soon ketch me close up ter de pool-box dumpin' my munney fer tickets wid his name spelt on 'em in

Satisfied that this outburst would de instead of the usual Saturday night moral lecture, the old man closed his eyes and went off into a go-as-you-please afternoon-nap. - Atlanta Constitution.

- A new fruit, "loquat," introduced in California, where it is highly esteemed, is a native of Japan or China. The tree is an evergreen, with large, oval, coarsely-toothed leaves. The fruit grows in clusters, each plum resembling a miniature bell-flower apple, and is from an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. It is bright yellow, with a pleasant, sour flavor, tough, smooth skin, and contains two large seeds. The tree is very hardy.-San Francisco Call.

-Mr. A. W. Harmon, of Savannah, Ga., has a team of gray horses which has taken the one hundredth bridal couple to the nuptial ceremonies.

Tar mixed with fish oil is recom-mended as a splendid remedy for hard Paris, and \$10,000,000 had been exor brittle feet in animals .- Troy Times,

What the Queen's Book is Not.

As the Queen's literary appreciation is so keen that she felt it presumptuous to sign her name in the journal of Sir Waiter Scott, it is doubtless in her power to attain something higher than the very commonplace level of the "Journal in the Highlands." Almost all these better passages, however, appear to have been suppressed. In the same way the journal suggests an entirely mistaken impression by the prominence that is given to John Brown. It is no doubt natural enough that as Prince Albert was the hero of the first series of leaves from the Royal journal, so John Brown should be the hero of the second, for both series relate solely to the days spent by the Queen in her Highland retreat. But judging only from this book the casual reader would imagine that of all her subjects no statesman, scholar, poet, divine or man of letters held such a high place in the Queen's estimation as this Highland gillie. There is, of course, a Royal journal in which John Brown is not the central figure, but that, for reasons of State cannot see the light, which is somewhat unfortunate. There is another great omission from the Queen's new book. Everyone knows

how keenly her Majesty sympathizes with all the sorrows of her subjects.

There is no railway collision, no mining

accident, that does not call forth ready

expressions of womaniy sympathy. Her public spirited patriotism is no less notorious. Yet if we were to judge from this journal alone we might almost imagine that the slaughter of whole regiments of her own subjects in the Zulu campaign moved her less deeply than the fate of the young French adventurer who was speared in a quarrel in which finishing blow is given with a heavy he had no concern. In like manner, the hammer to make doubly sure that no Royal interest in the success of the campaign in Egyt seems to be overshadowed by the mother's concern in the safety of the Duke of Connaught. All this is natural enough, and when it is remembered that these entries are but fragments representing the personal and domestic side of the Queen's life, they do the head and severs it from the neck. | no harm. But everyone will not make The carcass is then elevated by chains that allowance, and the impression made by these entries will not be good. Most unfortunate of all the omissions, however, is the almost entire absence of Majesty is known by all to take in the amelioration of the condition of the where thousands of the poorest crofters from allowing a single outburst of the iron bars of his cell. He draws and degradation which such lodging involves to appear in her published diary. This might not have attracted so much attention if it had not been that her she can hardly believe that the cottages dull, landscape, than as plague-spots calling to death." aloud for the attention of the social reformer. Of course the Queen must believe that he, who is sound in health dition of these people improved. Un- not an ailment that he knows of, a man

> out.—Pall Mall Gazette. Origin of the Hohenzollerns.

are inclined to believe that, unless she

The dynasty of the Hohenzollerns in Prussia has a greater antiquity than any other of the chief reigning houses of Europe; for, although they did not receive their sceptre at the hands of Sigismond until the early part of the Fifteenth Century, they have transmitted it, without interruption and without dispute, during the whole subsequent period. How different within that time have been the fortunes of many other royal houses! In England the succession has been so often changed by force and by law that the principle of hereditary right is become a mere tradition of Tory jurists. The quarrels of rival pretenders in Spain have wasted the splendid legacy of Ferdinand and Isabella. The Bourbons have twice acquired and twice lost the throne of France. The ancestors of the Romanoffs had just become domiciled in Russia as subjects of the Tartar Czars, the Turks were still besieging Constantinople, and the family of Hapsburg-Lorraine had not entered the peerage of Europe, when Burggrave Frederic of Hohenzollern became Margrave and Elector of Bran-

denburg. \* The family take their name from the heights of Zollern-Hohen-Zollern-the ancestral seat in the Suabian Alps; and they first appear in positive history about the time that the Emperor Henry "Fustly, I likes to see men whar's IV. was making his penitent pilgrimage got good sicherwashuns an' am trusted to the papal court at Canossa. Beyond wid udder fok's money walkin' strate- this all is conjecture. But conjecture for'ard an' tryin' ter see which kin is free; and while the loyal and learned walk the mos' uprightly. De man Dr. Cernitius, the first biographer of the race, connects his heroes with toe, six days ebray week, won't nebber the noble Italian family of Colonna, be 'poted in de papers fer walkin' outer | the Elector Albert Achilles, more ambitious and less prudent, boldly placed his ancestors among the fugitives who followed Æneas from Troy. As a myththis is perhaps as good as any other; s all us tryin ter see how menny laps but the historian can trace the house dey kin make roun' all de bar-rooms in back safely only about eight hundred years, or to the middle of the eleventh century. A hundred years later the Count of Zollern became, by a fortunate marriage, Burggrave of Nuremberg. The family thus reunited extensive possessions throughout Germany; and though not Electors, the Counts were dence an' money walk out frum 'mongst poraries thought of them is fortunately Traveler. ascribe to them all manner of virtuesfidelity, moderation, courage, piety even learning; while it is notorious that their neighbors were brawling and dissolute barons, robbing peasants and traders, flaying Jews, and transferring their feudal allegiance with politic fidelity from one pretender to another in the Empire. But the remarkable virtues of this family were not long preserved under the control of a single head. The two sons of Frederic, first Burggrave of Nuremberg, made a partition of their inheritance, one of them retaining Nuremberg and the burggraviate; the other, the older possessions in Suabia. It is from the first of these that the present royal family of Prussia is descended, the line being represented early in the fifteenth century by Burggrave Frederic VI.-Herbert Tuttle, in Harper's Magazine. -In addition to the nine skeletons al-

ready found buried on the site of an ancient dance-house at Jesus Maria, Calaveras, County, Cal., four more, making the number thirteen, have been discovered. It is generally conceded that they were all murdered and placed there for concealment .- San Francisco Call. -M. Jules Ferry, in a brilliant speech

n the French Chamber recently, showed

that the rage of building had been de-

pended during the last six years.

Condemned to Death.

"Condemned to death!" Ever since the Judge spoke the awful words in the hush of the crowded court room they have been ringing in his ears. His nerves had been strained to their utmost tension when the words were spoken, and they seem to have been burned into his brain. When he closed his eyes the sentence stood out red, where all else was black. When he forgot himself for a moment he come back with a start to a sense of bitter recollection, as something seemed to whisper in his ear: "Condemned to death." At first the time of execution appeared mercifully far off, but day after day passed like the steady dropping of water, and each fair summer 152,801. morning that woke the world to the enjoyment of life and beauty, merely for him tinged the stone walls with gray and gave a more fearful significance to words that haunted him-"Condemned to death." He wakes in the middle of the silent

night and sits bolt upright with the overwhelming pressure of some undefinable fear upon him. He asks himself: "What is it?" "Where am I?" He must have had a horrible dream. He must wake himself. He will laugh at this when sleep has completely left him. But as he arouses himself he sees the terrible letters like phosphorescent handwriting on the wall of his cell, and he falls back aghast as if struck by an unseen hand. Whichever way he turns the words "Condemned to death" confront him. With a groan he sinks on his hard bed. The grim reality is more fearful than the dreadful dream. He tries to forget-to sleep, if possible. The distant bells, which tell to others the hour of the night, toll out to him: "Condemned to death, condemned to death!" At last the very rythm of the words in his ear brings on a troubled slumber. But what must be the dreams of a

wretch sent to sleep with such a hideous lullaby? He dreams, perhaps, of man in the room of ever-closing walls that at last crush him to death. He sees himself in a narrow passage, from which there is no escape. An iron grating shoves him toward the other end. As he nears it he sees in his pathway an open grave. He grasps the iron any reference to the interest which her frame work that is sending him remorselessly on. He puts forth his strength, but it avails him nothing. poor. In her drives about a country The next move will be the last. He flings himself against the wall and live in wretched kennels, hardly fit for shricks for help. The grave fades from cattle, her Majesty carefully refrains his sight and he finds himself grasping shame and indignation at the misery a breath of intense relief, but the next instant begins the dread refrain:

"Condemned to death." He has his wild and fruitless dreams of escape and then the madness of self-Majesty has printed two passages in destruction makes him for the moment which she does make some reference to insane. There are the hours of unutterthe very wretched little huts in which able despair when he sits on his bed she found her subjects living. But in with his head bowed and his fingers glish origin. Elder John Gilbert, who steamed and pressed flat for making these instances although declaring that tangled in his hair. He listens with a resides in Fall River, is the general mismechanical agony to the footshank-bones are sold to cutlers for were meant for human habitation, she steps of the death-watch on the stone seems to treat them rather from the floor outside, and they seem to slowly ety at Plainville, in the vicinity of New artistic point of view, as blots on the creak the words: "To death, to death,

At times it is impossible for him to have felt a strong desire to see the con- and limbs, robust and full of vigor, with fortunately the entries expressing that in the prime of life, with energy, anxiety are omitted from the published strength, well-all that goes to make diary, although to have made room for | life worth living-that he is caged here, them we could well have spared helpless like a rat in a trap, waiting somep ages of the Royal itinerary, till at a signal he will be a quivering, even the description of the inert mass. Then he faces his cell and uphoistery of the bedrooms in Dunrobin raves and curses all mankind. The Castle. On the whole, therefore, knowledge of the uselessness of this although it shows a gracious disposition | forces itself upon him and he becomes on the part of her Majesty to take her calm again. His thoughts turn to the people into her confidence so far, we one and only channel that can give relief. There is but one ray of light that could have taked them still further, it enters the cell of the condemned-

would have been more judicious not to Religion. He has doubtless given little have published a diary from which all regard to it in former life, but now he the most important entries had to be left realizes that it alone can dull the ghastly significance of the dismal echo in his ears, "Condemned! condemned to death."-Detroit Free Press.

The Boy and the Bag.

There are few sights more suggestive of hopeful patience than that of a boy sitting on a bag of wheat that has fallen from his horse. He starts to mill joyously. The great event in the life of a young country boy is to be entrusted with a milling expedition. He sleeps very little the night before the journey, so active is his mind concerning the prospective trip. His father helps him on the horse, and he sits on the bag as proud of his position as a king is of his throne. Every object along the lonely road interests him. He plucks the bloom from the dog-wood and almost falls off when the horse reaches around to bite himself. He rides into a creek to let the horse drink and spits at the minnows that swim around. After he goes up the bank, on the opposite side of the stream, and pursues his course along the road, he notices with alarm that the bag is slipping to one side. He sits still further over to make the bag balance, yet he is not satisfied, for it keeps sliding to one side and, at last it falls off. He can not restrain his tears, and though he knows that he can not lift one end, yet he tugs at the bag. The old horse from its position, causing the clock to snorts, nibbles the grass and lashes the boy across the eyes with his tail. "Whoa, you old fool!" and the disconsolate little fellow weeps afresh. He can not leave the bag, fearful that some one will steal it. He must wait the tardy coming of a passer-by. He hears the sound of hoofs and he listens intently, while the swelling buds of his hope burst into full bloom. He is doomed to disappointment, for the horse has no rider. Thunder rumbles in the distance and he will get wet. At last he sees an old negro coming along. His heart beats high with hope. The old negro steps aside and takes a bypath. The boy shouts. The old negro does not hear him. Another hour, that seems an age draws itself along. He hears a wagon. He is almost wild with joy. The driver, though a surly fellow, lifts the bag up, and the boy, happy and thankful, is rescued just at a time grandees, and powerful grandees, of when he does not think that he could the Empire. What their own contem- stand it a moment longer. -Arkansau The Strong Rooms of the World.

Strong room is the standard English name for what in this country is termed a large vault for storage of valuables, such as cash, bonds, plates, etc. I like the good old English name of strong room, and so I will use it as applying to safe deposit vaults the world over. I have visited many of them both sides of the water, and all my life since boyhood has been spent in looking after them. Less than twenty years ago all the strong rooms in this country which were used for storage of cash, bonds, and so forth, belonged to the banks and bankers, and were a part of their business machinery. Since that time safe deposite companies have been established, and they are now numerous in this country, having larger and better strong rooms than the bankers ever had. No one will ever know how many million dollars worth of valuables are stored in one of these great safe deposite companies, for each customer has his own special lock-up within the great central strong room, and keeps his own keys and counsel.

positors for safe keeping of all these treasures, and I reply, the company is responsible for the exercise of due care and diligence in the work it has undertaken, and what is demanded of it in these premises would have to be settled in the courts if any dispute in the matter should arise between a loser and the safe company.—London Cor.

shall be asked who is responsible to de-

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

-There are two thousand school teachers in Arkansas, eight hundred of whom are colored .- Pi Sburgs root. -An farticle in the Churciman by Bishop Coxe, of Western New York, concludes in favor of giving the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Unit d States the name of the Apostolic Church

in America. -An interesting Sunday-school convention was held in Waterbury, Conn., recently. It appears I from the report that in the State there were 1,037 schools; 18,152 officers and teachers: 134,649 scholars. Total membership,

-A New York real estate man estimates the wealth of Trinity Church at \$200,000,000. He says it is certainly as rich as the Vanderbilts, and has a steadier line of profit. Besides its immense property in the city it holds mortgages on several hundred Episcopal Churches all over the country .- N. Y. -Underlying the forty-one acres

within the enclosure of Girard College walls, Philadelphia, there are 3,500 feet of tunnel, intersecting almost every part of the grounds. At distances of one hundred feet apart there are gas gets, which are lighted by electricity. The tunnels are used for the pipes which carry the steam and hot water to the eleved buildings on the ground .- Philadelphia Press. -At the annual meeting of Friends

ecently held in England, Mr. Rufus King, of Baltimore, obtained the sanetion of the society for religious work in the south of France, Mount Lebanon, Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. Mr. Isaac Sharpe returned his certificate after a seven years' mission, and gave encouraging accounts of his work in Africa, Australia, and the adjoining slands, Madagascar, the United States, Canada, Indian Territory, and Mexico. Mr. Sharpe's certificate was renewed for work in Norway.

-A comparative statement of the various colleges, compiled by Mr. Taylor Payne, shows that Harvard has thirty-two professors and twenty-three lecturers, instructors, tutors, etc., making a total of fifty-live. Princeton come next with twenty eight professors and six lecturers, tutors, etc., making a total of thirty-four. Yale follows with twenty professors, and ten lecturers, totors, etc., total thirty. Then follows Columbia with a total of ewenty-nine; Amherst, twenty-four, and Brown and Wesleyan nineteen each. -The Church of the Latter Day

Saints, commonly known as Mormons, of Fall River, Mass., is an active organization, and is busily pushing its missionary operations. Its member ship at present is 125, one-third of whom are native-born, the rest mainly of Ensionary agent for Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts. The soci-Bedford, is reported to be very flourishing and mostly composed of native-born members, and the one at Little Compton, R. I., is also composed mostly of the same class. In that section the success of the saints is reported very encouraging, baptisms by immersion being frequent. These people are monogamists and do not harmonize with the Mormons in Utah. - Boston Post.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

-"It is a wise man who knows his own business." Yes, and it is a wiset man who devotes his whole time to attending to it .- N. Y. Mail. -A person being asked what was meant by realities of life, answered: "Real estate, real money, and a real good dinner, none of which can be realized without real hard work .- Chicago Tribune.

-What is the difference between a woman who decks herself in many knots of ribbon, and one who patiently endures misfortune? One wears her bows and the other bears her woes-Albany Journal.

-At a boarding-school one evening. a young Spaniard, who had just begun the study of English grammar, wished to be helped to some boiled tongue. "Miss," he said to the girl who sat at the opposite side of the table, "I will HE N I IN CS thank you to pass me the language."--"I want a sign," said a young man,

stepping into a painter's shop. "What sort of a sign?" asked the artist of the brush. "A sign of rain." "All right," replied the painter, as he dashed a pail of cold water over the would-be jokist. -Jersey City Herald. - "So you think your son smokes, Mrs.

Jones?" "I'm sure of it, Mrs. Brown; I've found pieces of tobacco in his pockets." "Dear me! dear me! I'm sorry. My son has no bad habits; I never find anything in his pockets but cloves and coffee beans."-Zanesville Journal. -A German clock dealer sold a small

clock to an Ir nwoman, but he had scarcely left the house when she turned it bottom upward, and a wire dropped strike without intermission. Thereupon she ran after him, and complainingly start you. You can work all the time or said: "Sure, an' it's cryin' afther ve already. - N. Y. Ledger. -"Father," said a young man who

had charge of the paragraph department of a college magazine, "Falstaff was a very fat man, wasn't he?"
"Yes." "He was what you might call corpulent, wasn't he?" "Yes, he was corpulent." "Corpulence sounds big. but it can be spelled with four letters, can't it?" "No, it can't. Have you lost all your sense?" "O, yes, it can. What's the matter with o be t?" The father will bring suit against the college for dwarting his son's mind .- Ar. kansaw Traveler.

—Two Sides to a Sentiment:— When two-year-old May Blossom Comes down in clear white dress, And runs to find "dear Auntie," And claims her sweet caress, Then Auntie takes up Blosso

And her eyes they grow and shine, "O! pretty baby blossom.
If you were only mine!" When Blossom, in the pantry, High mounted on a chair, Has nibbled at the leing, Till half the cake is ba

Then Auntie puts down Blossom, And her eyes they glow and shine;

O! naughty baby Blossom,

If you were only mine!"

-"Mister," said a wizen-faced man to an uptown druggist, "gimme a quarter's worth o' prussic acid, please.' Prussic acid!" yelled the druggist, why, man, it is a deadly poison. What do you want with prussic acid?" "Don't want nothin' with prussic acid," replied the man; "want essence of valerian. Other night man axed fur valerian out in Pittsburgh an' got prussio seid. Didn't want to git none o' that myself, so I thought of I axed fur that I'd git valerian." He got the thing he wanted.—N. Y. News.

The Old Man's Remedy.

Young man (departing for college) -Well, father, good-bye. You may expect to hear from me often, and I trust that on my return you will find that I have not been unmindful of your self-sacrificing efforts to provide me with an education. Good-by! Father (with emotion) -Good-by,my

son, good-by. Young man (three months after. Arriving from college) -Ah, Governor, how de do? Delighted to see you. Bah Jove. Beastly weathaw this, don't you know? How's the folks. Doosed gland to get home, etc. The old gentleman thinks of brisge

ing suit against the college. - N.

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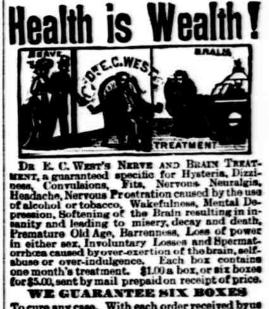
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